

# THE DAILY CAIRO BULLETIN.

VOLUME X.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1878.

NEW SERIES--NO. 6.

## THE MAILS.

GENERAL DELIVERY open 7:30 a. m.; closes 6:30 p. m.; Sunday 8:30 a. m. to 9 a. m.  
Money Order Department open at 8 a. m.; closes at 5 p. m.  
Through Express Mails via Illinois Central and Mississippi Central Railroads close at 12:30 p. m.  
Cairo and Poplar Bluff Through and Way Mail closes at 12:30 p. m.  
Way Mail via Illinois Central, Cairo and Vincennes and Mississippi Central Railroads close at 9:45 p. m.  
Way Mail for Narrow Gauge Railroad close at 8 a. m.  
Cairo and Evansville River Route closes at 6:30 p. m. daily except Fridays.

## TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.  
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Depart. Arrive.  
Express 2:30 p. m. 12:10 a. m.  
Mail 3:30 p. m. 1:10 p. m.  
Freight 7:30 a. m. 4:00 a. m.  
Freight 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.  
CAIRO AND VINCENNES RAILROAD. Depart. Arrive.  
Mail 10:00 p. m. 4:45 a. m.  
ST. LOUIS, I. M. AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD. Depart. Arrive.  
Express 5:00 a. m. 2:00 p. m.  
CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. Depart. Arrive.  
Through Express 5:15 p. m. 8:45 a. m.  
Marshallboro Accommodation 12:45 p. m. 2:30 p. m.  
\*Except Sunday. \*Except Monday.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

City Officers.  
Mayor—Henry Winter.  
Treasurer—E. P. Parker.  
Clerk—J. B. Phillips.  
Comptroller—Wm. B. Gilbert.  
Marshal—C. D. Arter.  
Attorney—W. A. McLean.  
Police Magistrate—J. J. Bird.  
BOARD OF ALDERMEN.  
First Ward—Geo. A. Brown, Wm. O'Callahan.  
Second Ward—Wood, Hittleson, N. B. Thistlewood.  
Third Ward—W. P. Wright, John Wood.  
Fourth Ward—J. C. Palmer, J. D. Foley.  
Fifth Ward—T. W. Halliday, Chas. Lancaster.  
County Officers.  
Circuit Judge—D. J. Baker.  
County Clerk—J. A. Reeves.  
County Judge—H. S. Yocum.  
County Clerk—S. J. Hunn.  
County Attorney—W. C. Mulkey.  
County Treasurer—A. J. Aiken.  
Sheriff—John W. Smith.  
County Commissioner—T. W. Halliday, M. V. Brown, Geo. W. Sammons.

## CHURCHES.

AFRICAN M. E.—Fourteenth street, between Walnut and Cedar streets, services Sabbath 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school 1:30 p. m.; preaching occasionally.  
CHRISTIAN—Eighteenth street, meeting Sabbath 10:30 a. m.; preaching 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school 9 a. m.; Rev. S. J. Dillon, Pastor.  
METHODIST—Thirteenth street, services Sabbath 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school 9 a. m.; Rev. D. W. Baker, pastor.  
METHODIST—Cor. Eighth and Walnut streets, preaching Sabbath 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.; Rev. B. Y. George, pastor.  
PRESBYTERIAN—Eight street, preaching on Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 9 a. m.; Rev. B. Y. George, pastor.  
SECOND FREE-WILL BAPTIST—Fifth street, between Walnut and Cedar streets, services Sabbath at 8 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Rev. F. Z. Baker, pastor.  
ST. JOSEPH'S—Roman Catholic Corner Cross and Walnut streets, services Sabbath 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 9 a. m.; Vespers 3 p. m.; Rev. F. Z. Baker, pastor.  
ST. PATRICK'S—Roman Catholic Corner Ninth street and Washington avenue, services Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Vespers 3 p. m.; Rev. F. Z. Baker, pastor.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1861.  
EDWARD A. BUDER  
Successor to E. & W. Buders.

## MANUFACTURING JEWELER.

And Dealers in  
Watches, Clocks, Fine Jewelry  
—AND—  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.  
Cor. Eighth St. and Washington Ave.  
H. HOUP, Jr.  
Watchmaker & Jeweler  
No. 10 EIGHTH STREET.  
Between Commercial and Washington streets.  
Cairo, Ill.

## FINE WATCHWORK A SPECIALTY.

All kinds of Solid Jewelry made to order.

## WHOLESALE WINE AND LIQUORS.

R. SMYTH & CO.,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
Foreign and Domestic Liquors

## Wines of all Kinds.

NO. 60 OHIO LEVEE.

MESSRS. SMYTH & CO. have constantly a large stock of the best goods in the market and give especial attention to the wholesale branch of the business.

## PAINTS, OILS, WALL PAPER, ETC.

B. F. BLAKE,  
DEALER IN  
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes  
WALL PAPER,  
Window Glass, Window Shades, Etc.

## Always on hand the celebrated ILLUMINATING

AURORA OIL.  
Cairo, Ill.

## REFLECT.

CARBOLINE Gives the utmost satisfaction as a Hair Renewer.

CARBOLINE Has a magical effect on Gray Hairs.

CARBOLINE Is free from irritating and poisonous chemicals.

CARBOLINE Is the natural nourishment for the hair.

CARBOLINE Has been endorsed by the highest medical authority.

CARBOLINE Gives weak and sickly hair the gloss and vigor of youth.

## THE GENUINE ARTICLE

To be Had at Barclays'.

CARBOLINE!  
Crowning Triumph of 19th Century.  
—AT—  
Barclays' Either Store.

## WHITE LEAD.

Collier, Southern, Phoenix—any other brand wanted—cheap at Barclays'.

## WHITE ZINC.

French and American—cheap at Barclays'.

## PAINTS.

Black, Green, Blue, Yellow, Brown Red and all colors—cheap at Barclays'.

## PURE LINSEED OIL.

Raw and Boiled TURPENTINE, JAPAN DRYER—cheap at Barclays'.

## VARNISHES.

Couch, Furniture, Damar—the best, to be had at Barclays'.

CARBOLINE!  
Crowning Triumph of 19th Century.  
—AT—  
Barclays' Either Store.

CARBOLINE Restores faded or gray hair to its natural color.

CARBOLINE Is not a dye—restores the hair naturally.

CARBOLINE Cures all diseases of the Scalp.

CARBOLINE Keeps the hair moist and the head cool.

CARBOLINE Makes the hair look natural and beautiful.

CARBOLINE Delightful, fragrant, and sure all the time.

## FOR THIS

WONDER OF THE AGE!

Go to Barclays'.

## Latest News.

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

#### LIVERPOOL GRAIN.

LIVERPOOL, May 7, 1 p. m.—Corn—new, 26s 6d@26 9d; old, 27s 3d@27s 9d. Wheat—dull and unchanged.  
LIVERPOOL, May 7, 2 p. m.—Corn—new, 25s 9d@26s; old, 27s 3d@27s 9d. Wheat—heavy winter, 11s 1d@11s 4d; spring, 10s@10s 6d.

#### NEW YORK GRAIN.

NEW YORK, May 7, 12:10 p. m.—Wheat quiet; No. 2 Chicago, \$1 22½; No. 2 Milwaukee \$1 24@1 24½; red winter \$1 30@1 37; Amber, \$1 32@1 39. Corn quiet; steamer, 51c; No. 3, 49c; No. 2, 52½@55c.

#### CHICAGO GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

CHICAGO, May 7, 9:30 a. m.—Estimated receipts of hogs, 12,000. Wheat—June, \$1 08½. Corn—June, 40½c.

CHICAGO, May 7, (closing report).—Pork—June, \$8 65@8 70; July, \$8 87½. Wheat—May, \$1 10½ asked; June, \$1 09; July, \$1 06. Corn—May 39½c; June, 39½@39 ¾; July 40½@40 ¾.

## WASHINGTON.

### Growth of Sentiment in Favor of an Investigation.

#### PACKARD AT LAST PROVIDED FOR.

#### Precautions Taken on Mexican Matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—Whatever the general wish may have been among members of the Democratic party a month ago, there is now unquestionably a desire for an investigation into the affairs connected with the late presidential election in the States of Florida and Louisiana. Two things stand in the way. First, the conviction of a large number of Democrats, especially in the South, that any interference with the existing state of things would be unfair after having agreed to the settlement by an electoral commission; and, second, a dislike of Mr. Tilden, which it has been the constant effort of a few Democrats to increase.

The first objection is not sound in morals or reason. By the terms of the Electoral Commission bill any settlement made by the Commission was to be subject to inquiry in the courts. If there is any bad faith at all it is in denying to the defeated candidate the specific means of relief which were in general terms promised. If, upon due inquiry by the proper courts it is found that Mr. Hayes is not properly president, there is no hardship in compelling him to drop the office. On the contrary the hardship is in keeping it from the rightful party.

The other ground on which investigation and reference to the courts are opposed by some, is that they prefer Hayes, who is in, to Tilden, who is out. It is worthy of note that this, like the other objection, admits the probability—almost the certainty—of a change if the case goes before even a Radical body like the Supreme Court. If there were not a fatal weakness in the title of Mr. Hayes, investigation would not take anything from him which is his, and therefore would do him no harm, nor would it elevate to office, Mr. Tilden who, for the sake of the argument, we may admit to be a base man. But the character of the individual does not affect his rights of property—at least until after judicial proceedings, and those are what the friends of Mr. Tilden desire. There does not seem, however, to be that moral or intellectual superiority over Mr. Tilden on the part of Mr. Hayes which would excuse even a sentimental preference for the latter. Mr. Tilden is a very able and honorable man, of good experience in public life, and in the campaign of 1876 and in the later events acted a dignified and patriotic part. Of Mr. Hayes it is not too much to say that his withdrawal of troops from the South appears to have been forced upon him, if it was not the result of a "bargain," and that his "civil service reform" is a delusion even if he intended to carry it out honestly. On these two points, more than any others, he and his friends have challenged the admiration and support of the people.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Lockwood, of New York, made a thoughtful speech in advocacy of Mr. Kimmel's bill providing means by which the Supreme Court may take action on the subject, and debate may be said to be fairly begun.

Speaker Randall's appearance on the floor of the House the other day, and the truths he uttered as to the extravagant course pursued by the Republican representatives in regard to the public funds, made a great sensation at the time and continues to attract attention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—The Supreme Court today settled the question of the in-

terpretation of the eight-hour law, now on the statute-books, by deciding that only eight hours' pay can be exacted under it for eight hours' work. The case was that of the employees at the Granite Works in Richmond, Va. This decision will prevent the passage by Congress of the contemplated joint resolution declaring that this law should be construed to mean that ten hours' pay should be given for eight hours' work. Representatives of laboring men in the Navy Yards have been here for some months advocating the passage of such a resolution. The only relief that can be obtained by these workmen now is to secure the passage of an entirely new law, which is hardly possible at the present season.

PACKARD PROVIDED FOR.  
The President has given Packard an office at last. Packard has bored him early and late for several months, and Mr. Hayes has wisely determined to get him out of the country if possible and where he will not be heard from again during the term of the present administration. He nominated Packard and to-day as Consul to Liverpool, a fat office of \$6,000 a year, now filled by ex-Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, who is nominated Consul to Paris in place of Torbert. Packard regards himself as deserving a much more important office than this one; but he will probably accept it, as he is not likely to obtain anything better. The Senate will make no objection, and it is probable that his name will soon pass out of the public mind.

LOUISIANA HANGERS-ON.  
There is still a little squabble going on over one Louisiana office, that of United States District Attorney, the place now held by George S. Lacy, who was appointed by Grant just before he went out. Ex-Congressman Sheldon is here and wants the office badly, but Hayes is understood to desire to appoint Williamson, nominated Minister to Central America, and who was lately defeated for the New Orleans Collectorship.

THE FLORIDA INVESTIGATION.  
The movement for an investigation of the Florida and Louisiana frauds did not get started to-day. It is expected that it will be launched to-morrow. Something will depend on Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, and others who have been in New York to-day, in consultation with Mr. Tilden. Those who are pushing the investigation express the greatest confidence that Hayes can be shown to have known of the existence of fraud before he became President.

Secretary Sherman left the Treasury Department to-day, and told his subordinates he would not be back until Saturday. He has gone to Cleveland to attend the Sherman-Cameron wedding.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The house committee on education and labor agreed to-day upon a bill making it a misdemeanor for the master of a vessel to take more than fifteen Chinese passengers, male or female, to the United States after January 1, 1879. The committee also agreed upon a bill authorizing the distribution to public libraries of one copy of every document for distribution by congress.

NOMINATIONS.  
The President nominated Stephen B. Packard, of Louisiana, United States consul at Liverpool; Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, consul general at Paris; Horace E. James, of Indiana, consul at Turkey Island; John Virgin, postmaster at Fairbury, Ill.

GUARDING THE FRONTIERS.  
General McDowell has been instructed to institute vigilant watchfulness along the southern border of Arizona and Southern California to prevent violation of the neutrality laws by Lolo revolutionists, and to arrest any and all persons who are suspected of congregating on the border for that purpose. General Ord has notified the War Department that he has made such distribution of the force under his command as will in his judgment, with the co-operation of other Federal officials and State officials, prevent any serious violation of the neutrality laws. He has directed the prompt arrest of all suspected parties who may attempt to cross from the United States into Mexico. His action has been approved at headquarters in this city.

## THE TOTALLY DEPRAVED.

A CHAPTER OF BLACK DEEDS—NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION RIOTS—THE BOSTON SAFE ROBBERY—A PROUDENCE DIAMOND THEFT.

NEW YORK, May 6.—A special from Weldon, N. C., says the election of Town Commissioners was the occasion of a serious riot here this morning between whites and negroes. Both races had candidates in the field, and great excitement prevailed. About 10 o'clock the riot began, and clubs, knives and pistols were freely used. Quite a number of persons were shot, cut and lamed. One man, a negro, will die, it is thought, and the injuries of several others are regarded dangerous. A military company has been telegraphed for to Norfolk, as indications of a fresh outbreak are imminent. The presence of the Virginia military on the other side of the river may have a quieting effect.

## ORIGIN OF THE FIGHT.

RALPH, N. C., May 6.—Regular Democratic municipal ticket everywhere victorious over the Radicals and disorganizing Independents and bolters. There was a fight at Weldon on a dispute as to negroes' right to vote. Words, then blows, Captain J. L. Emery was struck on the head and badly hurt. Eight or ten shots were fired at the rioters. John Prunell, a negro, was shot in the breast and died in five hours. Another negro was wounded in the shoulder. The Sheriff, a Republican, spoke to the rioters; then a prominent newspaper man spoke; next the mayor of the town. Emery and Robert Day were bound over in \$2,000 each. The excitement was great and the people wild at the time. It is now quiet. During the riot the polls were closed.

Religious revivalism has not been very conspicuous throughout the country of late, yet the leading revivalists are all at work. Moody and Sankey are in New Haven, where they attract large assemblies. Whitte and McGarran are working hard in Worcester, but with results so meagre that they are discouraged. Whitte says that he never met with so much coldness and opposition before. Pentecost and Stephens are in Middletown, Conn., and Hammond is in Washington.

## FOREIGN.

### A SCHEME TO GET RID OF ABDUL AHMED.

#### Insurgents Giving the Russians Trouble.

#### THE INSURRECTION ONLY KEPT DOWN THROUGH FOREIGN INFLUENCE.

LONDON, May 6.—While the general political situation is unchanged and the course of negotiations between St. Petersburg and London continues uneventful there is no lack of important incidents at Constantinople. A correspondent says another palace revolution is threatened. The conspirators for the overthrow of the Sultan Abdul Hamid and the accession of Murad or somebody else actually fixed on a day last week for the attempt, but fear of Russian interference caused a change of their plans, and the conspirators say they must wait until the Russians go. It is difficult to say what would be the attitude of the Russians in case of revolution, but there is great danger that Russian and English troops would come into collision in such an event. English influence is now believed to be uppermost in the councils of the Sultan, who between Layard, the British Ambassador, pulling one way and the Russians the other, is anything but a pleasant time. A majority of the Pashas and all of the late Ministers are against the Sultan, and the people are sullen and discontented. There have been violent speeches against the tax on bread, which is now at famine prices. The Pashas are all ready to fly at each other's throats. Osman Pasha, for instance, is cursed on all sides by the other Pashas as a traitor and by some as a traitor. Without either English or Russian support the Sultan could not stay on the throne another day. The Sultan Abdul Hamid succeeded Murad, his elder brother, who was deposed August 31, 1876. The same correspondent says Sadyk Pasha is certain not to remain chief of the Ministry long, though it is difficult to see what English influence would gain by his overthrow, if it is true, as all correspondents at the Turkish capital agree, that the present Cabinet manifests British tendencies even more frankly than their predecessors; such friendly manifestations may be blind, however.

#### THE TURKS DETERMINED.

Another correspondent says: I have just heard the Porte has sent a note to the Powers maintaining that it cannot evacuate Shumla, Varna and Batoum until the Russians retire, and according to the treaty of San Stefano, the surrender of Adrianople. The Russians, of course, maintain a counter proposition that they cannot withdraw until the Turks evacuate the fortresses.

#### THE INSURRECTION GROWING TROUBLE SOME.

LONDON, May 6.—A special from Pera says: Advice from Adrianople and Philippopolis of the 2d inst. report continued fighting about Hoskoi, in which district twenty-one Mohammedan villages have been destroyed, the Russians laying the blame on Bulgarians and Bulgarians laying it on the Russians. There have been many arrests at Adrianople among Bulgarians accused of complicity in the destruction of Turkish villages. The insurgents have not yet descended into the plain further west than Hoskoi, but the Pomaks (Bulgarians who have been converted to Islamism) of Drithama Valley co-operate with the main body of the insurgents, furnishing a contingent and holding the mountain passes. To counteract this a Russian force is marching from Sophia. The insurgents have taken Rahovia and other places. Thirty-eight wounded Russians have been brought to Philippopolis. The main body of insurgents is estimated at 30,000, exclusive of scattered bands. Information reaches us that many Greeks have deserted and there is communication between the leaders and insurgent bands of Thessaly, which seems credible when it is remembered that Greek insurrection was anti-Slav rather than anti-Turk. There seems also reason to expect that a strong Albanian contingent will join the insurrection.

#### RUSSIA'S CONCESSIONS.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 6.—The Agency Russe has an article referring to a statement in a St. Petersburg dispatch in the London Times, April 29, that the concessions of Russia would make relinquishments of boundaries and the period of occupation of Bulgaria, the substitution of a European for a Russian commission and the organization of a European syndicate to consider the claims of bondholders as well as Russia's claims for indemnity and the retrocession of but a small strip of Bessarabia, inhabited by Russians. The Agency Russe, observes the correspondent, somewhat exaggerated them and above all was too specific. "The Imperial Cabinet," it says, "has shown that it is actuated by a conciliatory disposition, provided the object of the war is attained. Count Schouvaloff will arrive here Sunday."

#### AN INTERVIEW WITH TOLSTOY.

LONDON, May 6.—A special from Constantinople, dated May 5, says: Sadyk Pasha, of the Turkish Council of Ministers, and Safvet Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had a long interview with General Tolstoy to-day who visited Buyukdere with his staff and examined the coast of the Bosphorus.

#### PARLIAMENT OPENED.

LONDON, May 6.—Parliament reopened to-day after Easter recess. In the House of Commons notice was given of various questions regarding the employment of Indian troops. Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question asked by the Marquis of Hartington, leader of the liberals, said, I can only say negotiations with the Russian Government continue. It would be highly disadvantageous to public interest to discuss them now. Sir Stafford Northcote further said the dispatch of the Indian troops was resolved upon some time ago, and it had not been thought necessary to communicate the intention to Parliament. The Chancellor also said that although John Bright was not in the House, he (the Chancellor) claimed the right to refer to Bright's charge that the Government, and Sir Stafford Northcote in particular, had deceived the House. He

hoped Bright would make that charge in the House.

#### WARLIKE ACTIVITY ON EVERY HAND.

LONDON, May 6.—The coming week will be an unusually busy one at the English arsenal and dock yards. Ship owners who hitherto have been privileged to berth their vessels in proximity to the admiralty moorings opposite the victualling yards at Deptford have received notice to remove them to-day as all room available to be reserved for transports. Reports of the recruiting office the past month show a remarkable increase in the number of enlistments for the army, and the increase is still advancing at a steady rate.

LONDON, May 6.—An enormous fire is now raging in Manchester. Owing to the want of water, two large timber yards and nine or ten houses are already destroyed.

#### EDISON, THE INVENTOR.

Thomas Alva Edison was born in Milan, Erie county, Ohio, on Feb. 11, 1847, and is, therefore, only thirty-one years of age. Yet he has taken out 157 patents for inventions of his own, and has filed 77 caveats for other patents. His grandfather came from Holland, and settled near Newark, N. J., marrying an Ogden, one of the New York branch of that name. The Ogdens were of English descent. When Thomas was eight years old his parents removed to Port Huron, Michigan, and he entered on a life of self-support very soon as a news-boy. This he followed for some years. About the age of thirteen, just before the beginning of the war, he obtained a contract for the exclusive sale of newspapers on the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. His energy soon placed him at the head of his business. He continued in it for several years longer, employing other boys and building up a large trade. Concurrently with his newspaper sales, he bought a small outfit of type, which he carried on the train, and with which he printed the Grand Trunk Herald, a little weekly paper. He was, says Prof. Edward F. Johnson, to whom we are indebted for these facts, editor, manager, type, devil and printer—all within himself. He did his printing on a hand-press and ran up the paper to 450 subscribers. This was during the war. Young Edison finally abandoned the printing business, and got together a traveling chemical laboratory, consisting of numerous bottles and packages of chemicals. These he carried with him on the train, and experimented with them during leisure hours, until the spontaneous combustion of phosphorus set fire to the train one day, when he was obliged to give up his "tricks." But not content, Edison learned the telegraph business, became a proficient operator, and rapidly rose to the highest position in the craft. While in Cincinnati, in 1867, when he was twenty, he conceived the idea of sending two messages over one wire at once. He perfected the idea in Boston. He now began a series of experiments for miscellaneous invention, working all the night at his trade and experimenting all day, and the result was several inventions which have been of great value to mankind. Mr. Johnson says: "It is unquestionably a fact that Mr. Edison finds his brain more active in the small hours of the night than at any other time; and the writer of this sketch has personal knowledge of the fact that nearly all of his most valuable and brilliant conceptions have been made just before the break of day, when a general discussion of their merits would be had with his assistants, and drawings made for his workmen to use the next day."

#### ORIGIN OF LYNCH LAW.

James Lynch was Mayor of Galway, Ireland in 1473. He made several voyages to Spain, and on one occasion brought home with him the son of a respectable Spanish merchant, named Gomez. Walter Lynch, the only son of the Mayor of Galway, was engaged to a beautiful young lady of good family and fortune. Preparatory to the nuptials the Mayor gave a splendid entertainment, at which young Lynch fancied his intended bride viewed his Spanish friend with too much regard. He accused his beloved Agnes of unfaithfulness to him, and she, irritated at his injustice, declined to deny the charge, and they parted in anger. On the following night, while Walter Lynch was slowly passing the residence of Agnes, he observed young Gomez to leave the house, he having been invited by her father to spend that evening with him. In the madness of jealousy, Lynch rushed on his unsuspecting friend, who fled to a solitary quarter of the town near the shore. Lynch maintained the pursuit till his victim had nearly reached the water's edge, when he overtook him, and stabbed him to the heart, and threw the body into the sea, which cast it back on the shore, where it was found, and recognized the following morning. The wretched murderer surrendered himself, and his father being chief magistrate of the town, entrusted with the power of life and death, found himself obliged to condemn his son to death. On the night preceding his execution, his mother went to the heads of her family and prevailed on them to attempt a rescue. The morning of the execution an immense crowd had assembled who cried loudly for mercy to the culprit. The mayor exhorted them to submit to the laws; but, finding them determined on a rescue, he, by a desperate victory, overcame parental feelings, and finding that his efforts to accomplish the ends of justice in the usual place, and by the usual means were fruitless, he became executioner himself, and from the windows of his own house, launched his unfortunate son into eternity.

#### GENERAL BINKLEY'S SUICIDE.

MILWAUKEE, May 6.—There seems to be little doubt that Hon. John M. Binkley, ex-Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, committed suicide Saturday evening by drowning in the lake near St. Francis Seminary, near the south end of the bay. He left several letters addressed to different parties in this city, the contents of which show conclusively his intent to suicide. All efforts to recover the body have thus far been of no avail. The immediate cause of his rash act is attributed to mental aberration, brought on by domestic troubles. Mr. Binkley's family consisted of a wife, from whom he was separated, and four children, who are now at Knoxville, Tennessee.